

WEATHER

Freezing Rain
Turning to Snow
Near Gale Winds

Daily Worker

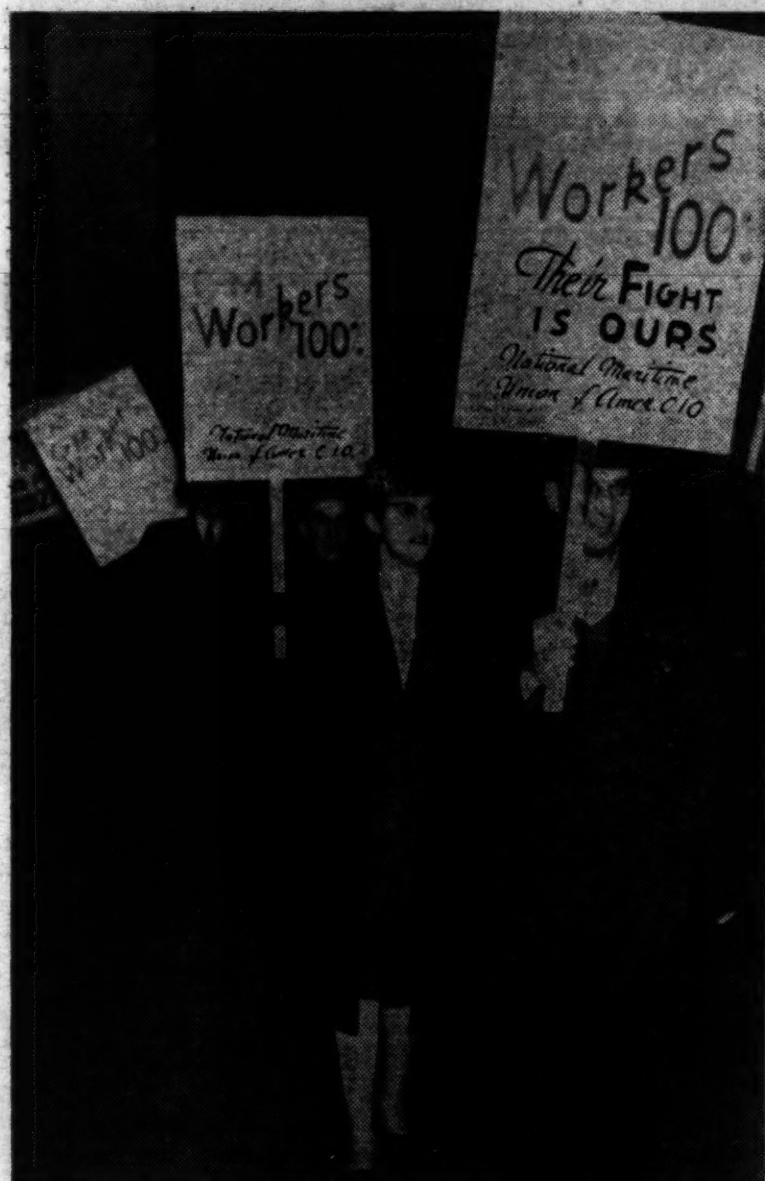
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Edition

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CONGRESS SPEEDS TRUMAN SCHEME



From Ship to Shore: CIO seamen from the S. S. James Watt, docked in Detroit, join the GM picket line at the Ternstedt plant, in support of striking auto workers. The sailors, all members of the National Maritime Union, are maintaining a roving picket line throughout the city in behalf of the 30 percent wage demand of the UAW.

Unions Rally to Murray, NAM Applauds Truman

See Page 3

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Truman anti-strike bill was introduced into a sparse House today shortly after Rep. John E. Rankin, Mississippi labor-baiter, had declared that the President "didn't go far enough, but we know he did go in the right direction."

The Truman measure forbids strikes for a 30-day cooling off period after negotiations break down, thus giving employers an immense advantage in preparing to smash the coming struggle.

The bill bears the name of Rep. Mary Norton, Jersey City Democrat, and chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Mrs. Norton, however, didn't do the nasty job herself. It was done by Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D-Ga), the No. 2 committee member. But Ramspeck, who also was elected with labor support, had nothing to say as he put in the anti-strike bill.

SEN. MURRAY OPPOSES BILL

Truman had less success with the Senate Education and Labor Committee. Sen. James E. Murray (D-Mont), sponsor of the Murray-Patman full employment bill that was recently wrecked, has refused to touch the present Truman bill.

His secretary said that Murray would not introduce it.

There were reports, however, that Rep. Allen J. Ellender (D-La), might introduce the bill. Ellender led the fight against the Pepper 65-cent minimum pay bill at committee hearings this Fall.

The House Labor Committee meets in executive session on the Truman measure this Friday. Committee leaders are talking of getting a House vote by Christmas.

They will face a stiff fight. At the moment most pro-labor members of Congress are silent and aghast. They were elected in 1944 as champions of labor and the war behind their leader, President Roosevelt.

President Truman's desertion to the big anti-labor monopolists is compelling them to make some fundamental decisions.

Some men like Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill), have spontaneously declared they are "inclined to oppose the bill" on preliminary reports before they have gone through the

(Continued on Back Page)

Hurley Grilled on Stilwell Ouster

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The name of Gen. Joseph Stilwell, who was recalled from China because he wanted the Communists to get American arms for the fight against the Japanese, made Patrick J. Hurley squirm today.

The former ambassador to China screamed at members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who asked him to get down to cases and prove his charges against career men in the State Department.

But the raucous voice hushed every time chairman Tom Connally and other committee members asked him to explain what the trouble was about Stilwell.

Hurley tried to change the subject every time Stilwell's name came up.

Finally he tried to say that Stilwell and he were in general agreement. The General's

trouble was only with Chiang Kai-shek, Hurley said.

This was too thin. Connally kept pinning him down till the squirming ex-envoy said he really didn't know whether Stilwell wanted to send lend-lease supplies to the Communists or not.

When Hurley was asked why he didn't fire John S. Service, a State Department man who he said urged support for the Communist anti-Japanese forces, Hurley said he couldn't. He couldn't because Service was attached to a General at that time. Under questioning he admitted the General was Stilwell.

COMES IN STRUTTING

Hurley came in strutting before a packed committee room. But he left sadly deflated, after failing to substantiate any charges, and taking refuge in claims that he either didn't know the facts at first-hand or the evidence

was hidden in "top secret" documents in the State Department files.

In his opening minutes, however, while he was still riding high, Hurley made a crack about the Roosevelt administration that sounded like an echo from the Pearl Harbor investigation. He said that the message that Secretary of State Hull sent to Japan (rejecting the Japanese demands for unlimited oil, etc.), "was the immediate cause of our war with Japan."

Hurley's attack on State Department career men began blowing up in the first 15 minutes of the three-hour discussion.

His statement that Service and Atcheson wanted to destroy the government of China didn't have a shred of evidence to support it.

All he could bring against Atcheson was that the latter had messaged the State Depart. (Continued on Page 3)

Labor's Only Reply, Says Foster: Unite Against Truman Attack

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The answer that organized labor must give to President Truman's abandonment of the Roosevelt policies, the latest manifestation of which is his call for legislation to weaken the trade unions, is to unite its forces for common action. The time is now here when the AFL, CIO, Miners and Railroaders must bring their organizations together in a joint movement to protect the interests of the workers and the nation against the growing offensive of reaction.

For the past decade the labor movement has been badly split. This has grievously injured the cause of labor and of democratic progress in general by weakening the workers' fight for better living standards, by hindering the great task of organizing the unorganized millions of workers, and by preventing the full mobilization of the people's democratic forces in the elections of the past few years. Now, however, the unions simply must bridge over the differences that have divided their ranks and come together in a united front against the common enemy. Reactionaries in key labor posts who are blocking such unity should be swept aside by the workers in their imperative need for united action in this critical situation.

As the statement of the Communist Party, contained in yesterday's Daily Worker, pointed out, the united forces of labor should set themselves three major immediate tasks of burning importance.

The first of these tasks is to defeat the President's anti-labor legislation in Congress, as well as the other reactionary proposals that the President's stand will surely call forth. The unions, with a gigantic campaign of publicity, should make clear to the whole American people the deadly danger to democracy and to national prosperity that is involved in the present drive of reaction against the unions and the workers' living standards. Labor must present its case in the light of the national interest and must unite around its cause progressive masses from all ranks of the people. This great legislative drive should not stop with defeating President Truman's reactionary anti-union legislation, but should also insist upon the passage of the bills necessary to lay the basis for the realization of Roosevelt's 60,000,000 job program.

The second great task needful for a united front of labor to accomplish is to coordinate and to unify the present wage movements. The question of a general wage rise, without an increase in prices, is an issue that affects the interest of every worker, of every citizen in the United States. It should therefore, be handled by labor as a whole, not piecemeal by individual unions.

All the great sections of labor—AFL, CIO, Miners and Railroaders—should come together in conference, formulate general demands, establish a joint committee, and undertake to win the support of the bulk of the American people for their proposals. Such a general committee, representing the whole labor movement, should also coordinate such strike movements as may become necessary during this critical situation. It should also, as a first necessity, give every possible support to the striking workers of the General Motors Corp.

The third great task that united organized labor should undertake without delay is to prepare its forces politically for the 1946 Congressional elections. Labor must understand clearly that President Truman is trying to wreck the great democratic coalition that stood behind Roosevelt throughout his regime and which was responsible for the extensive democratic progress made by the people of the United States during the past dozen years.

As the National Committee of the Communist Party pointed out in its recent meeting, Truman is no longer a part of the democratic coalition. His policy would throw Congress

democratic cause would be disastrous. Labor and its allies must take their political fate in their own hands, boldly, swiftly and resolutely. There must be a new, national progressive line-up created, with organized labor as its leading, most decisive force.

THE present is a turning point in the life of the American labor movement. It can lead to either a great victory or to a great defeat of the workers and of American and world democracy, dependent upon how the workers and their leaders understand their tasks and face up to them. This is a time for labor unity, above all else. It would be courting serious disaster to continue the quarrels and divisions that have plagued and devitalized the labor movement for the past decade.

Organized labor now must bridge over its differences and unite its forces. It dare not stand divided and torn by internal dissensions in the face of the great drive of the American trusts and monopolies to

undermine democracy in this country and to set up an imperialist domination over the world. The denunciation of the Truman anti-union proposals by presidents Green, Murray and Lewis, of the AFL, CIO and UMWA, should provide the basis for common action by these organizations.

The present critical situation holds serious threats to the workers and to the American people generally; it also contains the possibilities for a great democratic victory, provided only that the leaders of labor display a measure of understanding and action. If the trade unions will unite their tremendous forces around an elementary program, such as the three tasks outlined above, and seek determinedly to mobilize the great masses of the American people to back them up, they can surely register a profound victory over the forces of reaction. They can not only consolidate the democratic gains made under Roosevelt, but open the way for new and still more important popular advances.

ORGANIZED labor is now called upon to display understanding, initiative and political leadership as never before in its history. If it is to meet these grave tests it must realize much more fully a few basic facts: (a) that the reactionaries and to President Truman.

forces throughout the capitalist world are now trying to rob the peoples of the democratic victory they won in the war through smashing the fascist powers; (b) that the spearhead of these international forces of reaction are the great monopolies of the United States which are striving for world imperialist control; (c) that President Truman is going along with these reactionary forces, which are threatening the world with a new war and a fresh growth of fascism; (d) that it is the historic task of the labor movement in this country to put a halt to the reckless course of the reactionary American capitalists by united action with all its democratic allies.

The whole labor movement should be awakened to the new and urgent economic and political tasks confronting it. It should be infused with a burning spirit of unity. Not only should the national leaders of the unions connect up their organizations for joint action, but especially the unions in the various industries and localities should unite their forces. On a national basis and in every community in the country, there should be a coming together of the various branches of the labor movement in cooperative committees. This would be the best possible answer to the employers.

Chicago CIO, AFL, Rail Unions Assail Truman

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—An aroused and outraged labor movement here joined today in lashing the Truman anti-labor message as an effort to manacle labor and to head off the growing wage movement.

A poll of a score of labor leaders here found them unanimous in their condemnation of the Truman proposals.

At the same time, the 7,400 striking GM workers at the Electromotive plant here scored the President's moves to break the strike and send them back to work empty-handed.

Chairman of the Shop Committee Don Mourning reported that the workers at Electromotive are unanimous in their determination "to carry the strike solidly to a successful conclusion."

HIT GOVT STRIKEBREAKING

Wires to Washington by the strike committee and by the veterans committee of Local 719 UAW-CIO strongly condemned the "federal strikebreaking" of the President.

Meanwhile, AFL, CIO and railroad union leaders here denounced Truman's proposed labor-shackling legislation.

"All labor will be opposed to these measures," Anton Johannsen, vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told the Daily Worker. Johannsen declared the proposed bill would be, in effect, compulsory arbitration.

RAIL WORKERS PROTEST

The danger to the rest of organized labor embodied in Truman's proposals can best be dramatized by the fact that the wages of railroad workers run 15 to 20 percent below that of the workers in other basic industries," declared Richard W. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Joint Council of Dining Car Employees.

Grant Oakes, president of the CIO

United Farm Equipment Workers, stated that the Truman proposals would only serve to drag out the period of settlement of labor disputes.

Joseph Mattson, regional director of the CIO United Auto Workers, lashed the "arbitrary and un-democratic proposals of Truman."

Said Ernest DeMalo, vice-president of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers:

"Truman, who hasn't fought for a single piece of progressive legislation, is now asking Congress to help him scuttle the labor movement."

Said Lou Torre, business manager for Local 1114 of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers:

"Truman's proposal would mean not a cooling-off period but coolie wages for the American workers."

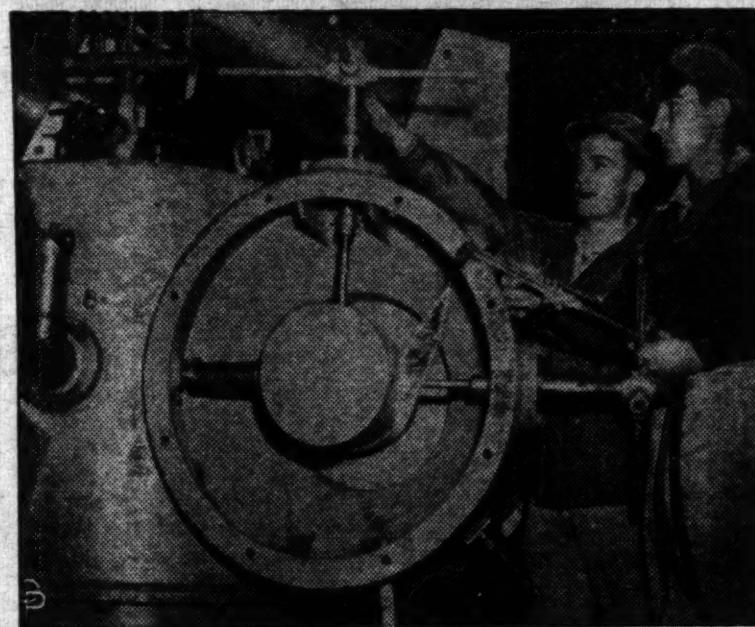
Edward Ahrens, custodian of AFL Printing Pressmen's Franklin Union No. 4, pointed out that "labor needs no such controls, because labor lives up to its contracts."

BLASTS TRUMAN

Benjamin Skidmore, business agent of the Tool and Die Makers Lodge 113 of the AFL International Association of Machinists, scored the Truman proposals in a sharp condemnation of anti-labor restrictions.

Tom Carty, president of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, declared that the drive is on "to destroy the present wage movement."

Tom Slater, secretary of Local No. 1 of the AFL Carpenters, voiced condemnation of the proposed measures.



Splitting Atom-Machine: American soldiers start demolishing a Japanese cyclotron and other atomic research equipment at the Public Relations Bureau of Japan in Tokyo. Destruction of scientific equipment, already in American hands, has been criticized by U. S. scientists and officials—but the job has already been done.

CIO Unions Here Rally To Support of Murray

The Greater New York CIO yesterday pledged to mobilize "widest public support" to defeat President Truman's plan for shackling labor.

In a message to CIO President Philip Murray offering unqualified endorsement of his rejection of Truman's plan to meet the strike situations in auto and steel, New York CIO officials declared the Administration proposals abandoned "even the pretense of safeguarding and promoting the fundamental needs of all the people."

The message to Murray said the New York CIO would undertake an intensive campaign to mobilize public support "behind the wage struggle in auto, steel and electrical equipment."

Martin Cody, secretary-treasurer of Hotel & Club Employees Local 6, largest affiliate of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employees International, yesterday called on all organized labor to oppose Truman's proposals. "Our union, together with or-

ganized labor throughout the country, will unflinchingly oppose President Truman's proposed anti-strike plan," he said.

"Truman's surrender to reactionary forces in this country must stir all workers, both AFL and CIO, to a defense of their organizations and to vigorous opposition to all anti-labor legislation now being plotted in Washington."

Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of Painters District Council 9, said the President's proposal was more than an action "against the entire labor movement."

"This situation makes us realize once and for all that the only effective measure to combat anti-labor actions is the unity of the organized labor movement itself."

The New York Teachers Union, Local 555, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, in a telegram to Truman, urged him to return to the "policies for which the American people voted last year."

UAW Locals Called to Fight Truman Plan

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (UP).—Representatives of General Motors Corp., the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO) have bargaining negotiations in Detroit agreed to continue collection tomorrow.

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Secretary-treasurer George F. Addes of the United Automobile Workers today wired all locals of the union directing them to mobilize the UAW's million members for an all-out campaign to defeat anti-labor legislation now being rushed through Congress.

Backing CIO President Philip Murray's Tuesday night's fighting speech, Addes wired:

"President Truman's proposed legislation to resolve labor disputes is designed to weaken and eventually destroy labor. Your membership as well as the local union should wire your respective congressman at once indicating our opposition to this repressive legislation.

"Wires should also be sent to the President of the United States reminding him of his own words in his message to the people of the country, Oct. 31, 1945, in which he said:

"The point at which the people of the country are entitled to become impatient, and to consider the need of government action, is when one of the parties fails to bargain in good faith or refuses a reasonable offer of conciliation or arbitration."

"Labor carried out the President's thinking and called for conciliation and arbitration, but it was the corporation which failed to bargain in good faith and refused both means of settling the dispute. It is labor which is being threatened with legislative measures, not the violator of the laws of the land. Most urgent you act at once."

The UAW's contract with the Chrysler Corp. expired at midnight, with negotiations remaining deadlocked.

R. J. Thomas, UAW president, offered in a telegram to K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler, extension of the pact until Jan. 15. Thomas wrote:

"There have been persistent and disturbing rumors that a conspiracy exists in the automotive industry to have plants other than those in which a work stoppage now exists cease production on any available excuse. I am making this request for contract time extension to you, so that you may be able to indicate by granting it that no such conspiracy exists insofar as the Chrysler Corp. is concerned."

A meeting scheduled today between the UAW-CIO and General Motors was postponed when Walter Reuther, union vice president in charge of the GM division, flew to Washington to attend what is reported to be an informal meeting at the White House.

CITIZENS STUDY TALKS

General Motors officials ignored an invitation to attend the two-day session of prominent citizens who are studying the negotiations script of talks between the union and the company.

Reuther appeared briefly today and addressed the meeting. Tomorrow the National Citizens Group is expected to air its finding.

Key figures there are:

Robert E. Garrigan, assistant director of the new Council of American Business Inc.; Leon Henderson, former OPA administrator and chairman of the board of editors, Research Institute of America; Ernest W. Burgess, professor of sociology, University of Chicago; Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins, national president of the YWCA.

UNRRA Aide Quits in Reich Over Army Neglect of Jews



War Criminal's Wife: The wife of war criminal Joachim Ribbentrop is walking through the courtyard of the Palace of Justice at Nuremberg to attend a session of the trial. She doesn't seem to be worried about the atrocities her husband helped to commit.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 5 (UP).—D. Lee Srole, UNRRA welfare director for the Landsberg displaced persons camp, charged that "disastrous epidemic conditions" threaten thousands of lives among the 6,200 Jews there and has submitted his resignation in protest, it was announced today.

Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Chief of Staff of American Forces in Europe, announced the charges at a press conference. He said the Army does not admit their truth, and told correspondents a train carrying a high-ranking medical officer and correspondents leaves Frankfurt tonight to accompany him on a personal inspection of the camp tomorrow.

Srole charged that, contrary to directives from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, lower level military government officials often tended to "coddle the Germans . . . and callously neglect the elementary human need of those first declared enemies of Nazism, and occasionally actively inflict indignities upon them. Who? I ask, is America's enemy?"

The resigning official charged that the Jewish displaced persons at Landsberg were forced to live under deplorable conditions "where epidemics threatened hourly."

He charged that two or three persons were forced to sleep in single beds; that many were housed in dark shelters "which had been condemned as unfit for war prisoners."

Srole protested that a diet of 2,000 calories daily was unsuitable for persons suffering from six years of confinement and oppression. He charged the army with refusing to face its problems and the UNRRA district headquarters with failing to heed reports of "appalling conditions" turned up by camp workers.

Tell Nazi Plan To Rule Europe

PALACE OF JUSTICE, Nuremberg, Dec. 5 (UP).—Reichsmarshall Herman Goering promised four and a half months before the invasion of Poland that Great Britain would be brought to her knees by his Luftwaffe, United States prosecutor Sidney S. Alderman disclosed today at the war crimes trial.

"England most likely will not be able to show any results worth mentioning before 1942 in her new high pressure armament in the air," Goering, on April 19, 1939, told Benito Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Mussolini's foreign minister.

British prosecutor Col. Griffith Jones revealed that Goering's air force, in a report May 2, 1938, planned to establish commands in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Hungary as well as in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland under a 12-year scheme of conquest.

Alderman presented evidence showing that Adm. Nicholas Horthy of Hungary joined in the German plot to seize Czechoslovakia and that Josef Tiso of Slovakia did likewise.

It was shown that Goering was peculiarly interested in the seizure of Czechoslovakia because it would give Germany air bases outside the effective bombing range of German planes earmarked to attack some Polish war industry centers.

Prosecutor Alderman completed the first phase of the United States case under count one of the Berlin indictment—charging a conspiracy to wage war—and British prosecutors Sir David Maxwell Fyfe and Jones took up German violation of treaties.

Rego Club Pledges \$50 Weekly to UAW

The Rego Park Club (Queens) of the Communist Party yesterday wired \$50 to the striking CIO auto workers.

The Club pledged \$50 a week as long as the strike continued. The action followed a discussion on the auto strike.

Hurley Grilled on Stilwell Ouster at Senate Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)
ment on Feb. 26 last year that aid should be given to the Communists (who were fighting Japan).

Atcheson, who was chargé d'affaires at the Embassy then, while Hurley was in America, said that everyone on the Embassy supported this recommendation.

Service had sent a somewhat similar message in 1944.

Hurley tripped up repeatedly, as when he complained that the "career men" had advised furnish-

ing guns to Chinese controlling the coasts, where American troops might land, whether these Chinese were Communists or not.

Under questioning Hurley agreed this policy was correct—reversing himself.

Hurley praised the Chinese policies of Truman and Byrnes. Connally, who is interested chiefly in helping Byrnes and Truman, then asked Hurley why he quit.

Hurley then blamed the speech in Congress Monday a week ago

(by Rep. Hugh DeLacy), and he insisted he wanted a public statement by Byrnes.

"Oh, you wanted something in the papers," grinned Connally.

"I resent that . . . You can't talk that way to me," screamed Hurley.

He complained that Atcheson and Service, after being transferred out of Chungking, became supervisors of Chinese affairs in Washington, and later political aides to General MacArthur.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

A Cry from Pacific: 'For God's Sake, Get Us Home!'

(ED. NOTE—Americans all over the country are receiving mail from GIs overseas telling of the soldiers' bitterness against the administration and the War Department for not getting them home. Friends of the Daily Worker have repeatedly brought some of these letters to the office and we have printed many. Yesterday a reader brought one which is of special urgency and which reveals that many of our men overseas are nearing the breaking point in their morale. This letter, which follows, should spur all labor and all progressives to redouble the campaign to bring our men home.)

Dear —

You can take that welcome mat back in. Looks like MacArthur and the War Department were just fooling us again, as usual. It had been solemnly announced that we would be under way during October. Now we are curtly told, "No boats"—and a long-range "training program" is launched. The officers, playing bridge and drinking their whiskey rations, decided to "keep the men out of mischief," so our only source of pleasure, ambling around the villages, swimming in creeks et al, has been ended.

"Morale" is sad. Many of these kids are drinking themselves to death on this awful local stuff—others are drifting surely into psychoses. The continuous empty promises of the Army infuriates the men most. Then they deceive the people back home by "dropping the critical score to 60" as if all men over 60 were going home! We have men here with 89 points and 35 months (unbroken) in the Pacific. Some of us are just numb—for the others it's truly pitiful. It's like the classic nightmare of being in hell and frozen to the spot; home and the end of blistering heat and monotony are dangled in front of them and then jerked away.

SOLDIERS' THEORIES

Nobody at all believes the "no boat" bunk. We've seen too many boats and remember too well how boats by the hundred sprung up like magic when they needed them. What do they believe? Some think it's just colossal blundering with a good deal of callous indifference. Other serious and accepted theories are:

1. "Someone" doesn't want us home because there are not

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swing it. Certainly 90 percent of these miserable creatures—higher officers—never had so much unquestionable authority, made so much money or had so many servants to wait on them and did so little in their lives.)

Others are varied, down to those who hold that the Army is trying to crush our spirits and thereby make us re-enlist (in truth, that's the only way they'd get a single volunteer here!).

We've heard stories from sailors about widespread rioting in Leyte, where 90-point veterans were being worked 10 hours a day.

One enterprising young man started collecting \$50 per head, claiming he could charter a commercial vessel and get the men of the battalion home within a month. He had already collected a huge amount from men willing to take the chance and give up their mustering-out pay, when he was stopped by headquarters.

For God's sake, get us home! (My 31st month.)

Regards.

Westinghouse Bid Rejected

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—A Westinghouse Electric Corp. proposal of a five and one-half day work week in lieu of \$2 a day pay raises was characterized by union officials here as "phony."

Leaders of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said that all the company had offered was to schedule a work week whenever and wherever bottlenecks might arise which necessitated immediate production."

Edward Matthews, UE international representative and secretary of the union's National Westinghouse Conference Board, and Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the union's board, said the company had never really offered the five and a half day week.

The union now will propose that the company guarantee workers a 40-hour week for a year and that this guarantee be accompanied by an offer to rehire all its 30,000 re-

turning war veterans and employees laid off since V-E and V-J Days.

"Differences in the consequent loss in take-home pay and the union's '2 a day demand will then be negotiated by the company and the union," the unionists said.

A strike poll under National Labor Relations Board auspices will be taken among Westinghouse employees Dec. 13. General Electric employees and employees of General Motors electrical division will also be polled that day.

Illegitimate Births Rise 5.3%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UP)—Illegitimate births reported to state governments in 1944 were about 5.3 percent higher than in 1943.

The Census Bureau said today that reports from 38 states and the District of Columbia showed that such birth numbered 87,001 in 1944 as against 82,586 the year before.

Ships of WSA Advertise in Manila for Passengers, Freight

MANILA TIMES NOV. 17, 1945

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Manila — Shanghai — Macau — Hong Kong

Man

Text of Murray Speech on Truman Proposal

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (UP).—Text of the address of Philip Murray, president of the CIO, delivered here last night:

A very serious crisis faces our nation today. It would be unwise and hypocritical not to face this fact.

After our historic victory over the fascist forces the nation turns with both relief and hope to tackle the problems of reconversion. The American people justly anticipated the opening of the era of unparalleled prosperity and international peace.

Have these hopes materialized? Wage earners through reduced working time, downgrading to inferior jobs, have suffered direct pay cuts ranging from a minimum of 23 percent to as much as 50 percent.

The Office of War Mobilization officially advises us very blandly that we can expect by the spring of 1946 approximately eight million people to be unemployed.

WAGE CUTS

Official government figures reveal that since V-J Day approximately 25 billion dollars on an annual basis has been extracted from the pay envelopes of wage earners through wage cuts and unemployment.

Are these the conditions which furnish the basis for prosperity and security?

Faced with these cold, hard facts, American workers through their unions have sought to engage in collective bargaining for an immediate wage increase.

Our objective is to restore the huge cut in the national pay envelope. Unless we do, clearly America faces bad times. If the workers do not have the purchasing power to buy the goods the wheels of industry cannot keep turning.

Depressed wages mean curtailed business. Depressed wages means continued and developing unemployment. Depressed wages means a decrease in farm income. Depressed wages means disastrous conditions for the small store keeper.

NATION'S INTEREST

That is why—in seeking necessary wage increases—the CIO seeks no special advantage but is endeavoring to help America.

But in collective bargaining, management revealed a determined arrogance. They would not bargain. They ignored the facts. They simply said "no" to each suggestion offered by the unions.

In the case of the negotiations between the CIO union and General Motors Corporation—the corporation insisted that its profits were irrelevant to the issue whether the employes were entitled to wage increases. To the suggestion of the union that the parties continue in collective bargaining to negotiate, the answer of the corporation was "No."

In the case of the collective bargaining negotiations between the CIO union and the United States Steel Corporation—the corporation took 40 minutes in all to hand the

union a letter flatly rejecting its demands for a wage increase.

The United States Steel Corporation did not discuss the issue. The United States Steel Corporation made no counter offers. The United States Steel Corporation did not bargain. It just said—"No."

TELLS U. S. 'NO'

The United States Government then offered to mediate both disputes.

But even to this suggestion of the government, General Motors Corporation said "No." The president of the corporation answered that he could not come to Washington to discuss efforts to reach an early settlement.

The Secretary of Labor asked the U. S. Steel Corporation and the union to renew their negotiations and collective bargaining. The U. S. Steel Corporation said "No."

The Federal government repeated its invitation to the corporation. Again the U. S. Steel Corporation said "No."

Twice—within one week—the U. S. Steel Corporation arrogantly and arbitrarily refused to heed the call of its federal government to comply with their obligation to bargain with the union in good faith.

EXTORTIONATE PROFITS

A full description of current conditions also requires a few facts covering the extortionate profits which American industry extracted during the war period and which they insist upon increasing during peace time.

The Office of War Mobilization, through its staff of experts, has in a recent report stated that American industry can raise wages and salaries 24 percent and still earn more than twice as much take home profits as it did before the war.

Let me repeat—industry can raise wages 24 percent and still enjoy more than 100 percent increase in net profits after taxes.

Faced with these economic conditions—what has the federal administration done?

It has completely ignored human rights. But American industry has been appeased with ever greater opportunities for increased profits at the expense of the American people.

The administration has given lip service to a suggested need for federal legislation that would increase unemployment compensation benefits and acknowledge a federal obligation for full employment.

But, at the same time, in the face of the astounding profits of American industry, legislation has been swiftly enacted to eliminate excess profits taxes so that these profits can become even more extortionate.

In addition, the federal administration tolerates—without adverse comment—a sit-down strike by industry—knowing that the American people are financing industry's arrogance and making it profitable.

You are not now getting radios,

washing machines, children's underclothing and other much-needed goods.

Why?

It cannot be because of strikes because there are no strikes in these industries.

INDUSTRY SIT-DOWN

It is simply because industry is not producing these goods—this year—or it is holding them from this year's market. Here is why:

The federal administration very generously, as I have said, repealed the excess profits taxes as of Jan. 1, 1946. A company that sells goods this year is subject to a maximum tax of 85% percent on each dollar of profit. But, beginning next year, the maximum tax has been cut to 38 percent.

On every dollar of profit this year industry can only keep 14½ cents, but next year it can keep 62 cents out of every profit dollar.

You are waiting for your goods—and as a taxpayer you are financing industry's holdup.

But that is not the entire story. Through tax laws which the federal administration supports, any corporation is guaranteed by you as taxpayers, for two years, through tax refunds from the United States Treasury, against any loss and a minimum of net profits which will be in excess of their peacetime average.

RIGHT TO STRIKE

Confronted with this situation, American labor, in self-protection and in the interest of the entire nation, have justly turned to their right to strike.

This is what the workers of General Motors Corporation were compelled to do.

This is why over half a million steelworkers have voted five to one authorizing a steel strike.

This is why electrical manufacturing workers, aluminum, packinghouse, and rubber workers and others are also voting overwhelmingly in favor of strikes.

What is the answer of the federal administration to this diabolical plot of American industry?

Does the federal administration call to the attention of the American people the basic causes of this crisis?

Does the federal administration condemn the sitdown strike of American industry and put an end to the public financing of these outrageous practices?

The sole answer of the federal administration is to seek legislation directed against labor.

REJECTS BARGAINING

Industry has refused to engage in collective bargaining. Industry has refused to accept voluntary arbitration in the automobile dispute. Industry has refused to meet with the union in the steel industry though specifically requested by the federal government.

To all this arrogance the federal administration yields in abject cowardice.

The recent message from President Truman to Congress calls for legislation which would authorize the President to establish fact finding boards in major industries where industrial disputes may be threatened.

In addition, it is recommended that where such boards are established it shall be unlawful for labor to strike during the pendency of the work of any such appointed board.

I desire to make it perfectly clear

that labor has never feared public disclosure of facts pertaining to labor dispute.

Only recently a report of experts of the Office of War Mobilization was being buried by Mr. Snyder, its director. This report fully disclosed all the facts pertaining to the financial condition of American industry and the crying need for substantial wage increases. It was only through the determined efforts of labor that this report became available to the American people.

The specific facts involved in the automobile and steel industries have been thoroughly analyzed and made public by several government agencies.

OTHER PURPOSE

This should make it clear that President Truman's requested legislation cannot be justified on the grounds that it is facts which are sought. There is some other design which prompts its recommendation.

Recently the Labor-Management Conference held in the City of Washington unanimously agreed that there was a joint responsibility to engage in genuine collective bargaining and where this fails to cooperate with conciliation and mediation.

On the basis of this agreement between prominent representatives of labor and management—why did not the Secretary of Labor and the President endeavor to bring the General Motors Corp. or the United States Steel Corp. into collective bargaining conferences with the union.

Instead—legislation is requested. Legislation that can have but a single purpose—the weakening of labor unions—the curtailment of the right of free men to refrain from working when they choose to do so.

I am profoundly disturbed at the implications inherent in the President's proposal. It marks a very serious departure from the policies which the people of this country have repeatedly approved within recent years under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

We have known of previous periods in American history when rapacious industry greedily seeking ever increasing profits have for a time succeeded in the endeavor.

ECONOMIC DISASTER

But in the wake of these policies has come economic disaster. The economic debacle of 1929 followed a period where industry was given an open and free hand to run amuck. But the mass unemployment and human distress which followed will never be forgotten.

To date the federal administration has completely ignored the grave human problems which stand unsolved.

The federal administration instead is embarked upon a policy of continued appeasement of American industry in the face of its contemptuous attitude toward the American people and the government itself.

The CIO is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the administration.

It is within this framework that the proposed legislation of President Truman must be viewed and its real intent understood.

The design of the specific legislative proposal is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations. It can be but the first step for even more savage legislative repression.

The American people have not participated with all their energies

and resources in the recent ferocious struggle against fascism in order to have democracy weakened and threatened through proposals leading to industrial servitude.

The CIO is firmly of the belief that in pursuing its policy to achieve a higher standard of living for American wage earners it is serving the interests of the nation to assure the fulfillment of our national aspirations so eloquently expressed by President Roosevelt in his historic economic bill of rights.

We seek for all—jobs, security, full employment and peace.

To this objective—we dedicate the CIO and its membership

Russia Aid Rally To Hear Mayor

A campaign to help send \$25,000,000 relief supplies to the Soviet people in 1946 will be launched officially by the Greater New York Committee for Russian Relief at a Madison Square Garden rally Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, it was announced today by chairman Newbold Morris, president of the City Council.

Eye witness accounts of Soviet conditions will be given by Edward C. Carter, national president of Russian Relief, and James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO. Both have just returned from the Soviet Union.

Others who will speak include Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve and William Feinberg, secretary of Local 802, Musicians' Union, AFL.

A feature will be the second concert performance in America of Sergei Prokofieff's Alexander Nevsky Cantata by the New York Philharmonic, directed by Leopold Stokowski.

They Came Back, a dramatic presentation by H. R. Hays will be narrated by Fredric March.

Tickets are 85 cents, \$1.20, \$1.80, \$2.40 and \$3.60.

Messina Police to Rule on Edda Ciano

ROME, Dec. 5 (UP).—The executive commission of the Messina political police will meet in that Sicilian city Monday to decide whether Edda Ciano, daughter of Benito Mussolini and widow of Count Galeazzo Ciano, may continue living in the Lipari Islands, where she was sent after her return from Switzerland in September.



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Packinghouse Strike Halted At Cudahy Pending Parley

A temporary truce in the packinghouse workers' strike at the Cudahy & Co. plant in Jersey City was announced yesterday by Meyer Stern, district director of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union.

Stern said the workers went back pending a meeting tomorrow between the union and representatives of the "Big Five" packers.

Unless the meeting resulted in actual negotiations for a 25-cents-

an-hour general wage increase, the strike will resume in extended form, Stern declared. He indicated the union membership had already elected its strategy committee and was prepared for a general strike if necessary.

The CIO union recently concluded negotiations with six other packers, culminating in a 15 cents an hour general increase pending the outcome of the negotiations with the "Big Five."

SPECIAL OFFER

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Act of March 3, 1879.

Unanswerable Indictment

CIO leader, Philip Murray, uttered an indictment of the Truman administration which is irrefutable.

In doing so, he spoke for the conscience not only of America's organized workers, but for the millions of democratic-minded Americans who have watched with dismay Truman's steady and rapid reversal of the progressive Roosevelt policies.

Every action of the Truman administration confirms Murray's charge that the President's union-smashing plan "marks a serious departure from the policies which the people have repeatedly approved under the leadership of President Roosevelt."

The full truth is that the Truman administration either maneuvers with social reforms to which it gives mere lip service while Congress mangles them in committee, or it actively carries out the policies of reaction, appeasing it and increasingly acting as its avowed instrument.

The American labor movement, and the millions who fought for a progressive America in the past decade, are breaking with Truman because he has broken with the program for which they voted from 1936 to 1944 under the banner of coalition for democracy.

Labor and the People Will Act

This process will gain momentum and political organization as the labor movement and the nation sense the disastrous course to which the Truman government has committed itself at home and in foreign policy.

Reactionary forces in the Democratic Party of Truman and the GOP of Taft and Vandenberg are rushing America along this path of economic crisis and aggression. The labor movement and the nation will seek new and independent ways to voice their political hopes, summed up by Murray as "jobs, security, full employment and peace."

The government and its supporters in Congress hope to speed passage of union-shackling legislation before effective resistance to it can be organized.

The Congressmen who have stalled and emasculated measures for full employment, for increased social security are now leaping into action to enact the Truman plan.

Yet, the Truman-employer plan to hogtie the unions does not today face a miniature labor movement nor an America indifferent to democratic liberties.

The labor movement which grew strong in the fight to crush fascism abroad, and which showed to the nation its patriotic mettle and public spirit, can defeat these menacing proposals and impose a progressive turn upon events. Its weakness is that it is a divided labor movement.

Unity Is the Answer

Trade union opinion is unanimous in hostility to the Truman plan; this unity of opinion needs to be immediately translated into unity of action. Reactionary Congressmen, confronted with a united front of AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods and United Mine Workers, will pause before they swing the axe down upon the necks of labor.

The broad camp of democracy which fought for a decade to enact social reforms can bring upon this Congress an immediate public pressure so great that it will think twice before marching down the road to the suppression of trade union rights and democratic liberties.

This paper believes that there is a clear necessity for immediate steps for unity of action among the trade unions on all levels, local, state and national.

We believe that President Truman must hear from the unions and from every progressive group of the population an immediate protest and rebuke — coupled with a demand for governmental pressure on the big corporations to cease their sabotage of collective bargaining. The fight for higher wages is a key to the well-being of the majority of the people.

Labor and the nation have been challenged. The anti-strike legislation is of a piece with the course of reactionary aggression abroad.

No trade unionist, whatever his affiliation, and no democratic-minded American can fail to give heed to Philip Murray's summons.

THE ANSWER



Political Scene

Stassen's Bid for '48

by Adam Lapin —

IT IS easy to see why Harold Stassen, now out of his Navy uniform and back in political life, should be attracting attention among many liberals and even progressives.

Stassen is a veteran. He is still a young man. He is a colorful and striking figure. He speaks up on many of the great issues of the day. He seems to be the heir to the independent liberal Republicanism of Wendell Willkie.



Perhaps Stassen's biggest asset is Harry S. Truman. Stassen need say nothing or very little to shine by comparison. Regardless of what he does, he is a beneficiary of wide-spread disillusionment with Truman's reactionary record in domestic and international affairs.

If people tend to think of Wendell Willkie and Harold Stassen in the same breath, they are beginning more and more to consider Truman a second Calvin Coolidge. And I think it will be generally conceded that Coolidge is no longer a potent political influence in American life.

This is by way of preface to a statement on Stassen by Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the executive council of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. Benson, a former governor of Minnesota himself, was defeated by Stassen in 1938 in a particularly dirty campaign which included plenty of red-baiting and anti-Semitic propaganda, and he has no special reason to have any personal affection for Stassen.

Benson's Yes and No Attitude to Stassen

But he takes note of several statements by Stassen: that he will try to make the GOP more responsible to labor and farmers, that he opposes the reelection of Henrik Shipstead, the arch-isolationist, as Senator from Minnesota and that he favors internationalization of the atomic bomb.

Benson contrasts Stassen favorably with the rest of the Republican leadership, and then he concludes on a cautious note. He says he doesn't know whether Stassen will "implement his fine statement of principles." But he thinks that Stassen already deserves "the commendation of NCPAC which owes allegiance to no party."

Now, of course, Stassen is not a Herbert Hoover. But I am not sure he is a Wendell Willkie either. Even if he were, his place in the political plans of America's progressive and labor movement would be open to plenty of debate and argument.

Stassen's record is pretty checkered on the whole. He has come out against the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill—sponsored by his own protege, Senator Ball—because of its compulsory arbitration features. But as governor he was hardly unfriendly to big business.

Indeed, his best known achievement in Minnesota is the "count 10" law providing for a cooling-off period and fact-finding commissions before strikes take place. It is very similar to the anti-labor legislation proposed by President Truman.

Stassen's views on foreign policy are peculiarly complex. He has not associated himself with the big-stick anti-Soviet policy prevalent in the Republican Party and in the Truman administration itself. But in a recent statement he said that "If we give Russia a voice in Japan we should have a voice in the Balkans."

By and large Stassen has focused his main emphasis in foreign policy on world law and world government. Thus he seems to be very bold and daring in appearing to scale the fortresses of the future. But he is at times quite timid in tackling current problems.

Stassen—Fundamentally On GOP Tory Line

For example, Stassen's views on independence of colonial peoples in the Far East as expressed at a recent *Herald Tribune* forum are hardly revolutionary. He seems to hope only for the slowest kind of progress towards independence. He is in favor of "an increasing measure of free decisions through peaceful means by the peoples that are involved." He is against the use of "excessive force" either for or against independence movements. How much force is ex-

cess, Mr. Stassen did not specify.

Stassen's proposal for having the United States make 25 atomic bombs which would be turned over to the UNO has received considerable publicity. But it evades the essential issue of what kind of UNO we are going to have, whether it will in fact be an instrument for peace and progressive.

And this can be determined only by the relations between the Big Three now deteriorating in the face of the American attempt to dominate rather than cooperate. On this crucial issue Stassen has maintained a cagey silence.

Even if Stassen's views were much more consistently progressive than they are, the fact would still have to be faced that he can achieve his ambition of becoming President of the United States only by running on the Republican ticket. I do not see how he can possibly get the GOP nomination without making fundamental compromises with the reactionary financial and political groups in charge of their party.

It is characteristic of American politics that attention is usually focused on personalities rather than on issues. And it is easier to support an individual for President than to build a political organization.

But the challenge with which President Truman's turn to the right has confronted all progressives is too fundamental to be dealt with any longer by temporary makeshifts. It is forgotten too often that individuals are influenced by organization.

If neither the Republican nor Democratic Parties can be relied on, then it is up to the progressive and labor movements to build up their own independent political strength. This does not mean a third party tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. But it means attempting to create a situation whereby labor will be able in the next Presidential election to do more than choose between lesser evils.

Worth Repeating

HE HAS DONE less good for Mississippi and more harm, than any man in public life, says the *Pascagoula, Miss., Chronicle-Star* about Bilbo in its editorial of Nov. 9 which reads in part: Has Theo. Bilbo ever conceived and completed one great public issue that was not based on hatred, deception, race agitation, and general chicanery? He has done less good for Mississippi and more harm for Mississippi, and the South in general than any man still in public life. He is cut off the same bolt of cloth with Eugene Talmadge.

Today's Guest Column

THE Union of South Africa, which must be classed with Spain and Argentina as one of the places where the job of liquidating fascism remains to be accomplished, rarely gets into the news except when Gen. Smuts makes one of his pompous pronouncements on international affairs. The fact that scores of people are injured in riots between Nationalist Party adherents and their anti-fascist enemies in the streets of Johannesburg, is not considered news in the Big Business press. Neither is the fact that African women and children are shot down for protesting against one of the innumerable repressive ordinances controlling the native population. Neither is the fact that acute starvation is at present threatening four million Africans segregated in South Africa's "native reserves" under conditions not very different from those in Germany's concentration camps.

Undernourishment and disease, which go along with poverty, have stalked the indigenous population of South Africa ever since the coming of the European. Starvation, a chronic and almost annual condition, reaches alarming proportions at periodic intervals. The land which formerly provided these people with the necessary sustenance now belongs to the foreign invaders. The Boer farmers have staked out thousands of acres for their cattle. And the British have



by Alpheus Hunton

laid claim to whatever lands that contained gold, diamonds, coal and other minerals.

With the labor of the African, the Europeans have converted South Africa into the most highly industrialized, productive and wealthy region of the entire African continent. And yet starvation stalks the Africans in their kraals. No better example than South Africa can be found to illustrate how capitalism and imperialism inevitably lead to poverty and hunger in the midst of wealth and plenty.

As in the case of India's famine, starvation in South Africa is attributable directly to the land policy which in both cases spells poverty and backwardness for the masses and super-profits for a select minority. In South Africa, one-half of the 8,000,000 Africans (the white population numbers 2,000,000) exist in an area comprising only 13 percent of the whole country. In many of the districts the peasant farmers have no land whatever to till; the largest holdings do not exceed eight or 11 acres (the European farms average 2,000 acres). Drought, soil erosion and primitive agricultural methods all limit productivity of the Africans, but the root cause of their starvation is their landlessness and over-crowding in the areas where they are permitted to live.

Added to the land policy are the pass system, preventing the African from moving from place to place without the consent

Hunger, Disease, Fascist Repression — South Africa

of government authorities and private employers, and the color bar, preventing him from securing skilled employment. By these instruments the European mine operators and farmers are able to maintain a ready supply of cheap African labor. The effects of this vicious system are reflected not only in the African's starvation and suffering but in the curbing of further industrial development and the limitation upon the purchasing power of the whole country. Even some of South Africa's business leaders are beginning to acknowledge the disadvantages of the repressive system. But instead of lifting the restrictions, the government is extending and reinforcing them.

Outside pressure upon the South African government—as upon the Argentine and Spanish regimes—must be developed. The Council on African Affairs, which has been the only organization in this country thus far to bring the starvation crisis in South Africa to the attention of the American public, has constantly sought to mobilize such pressure. The South African Minister in Washington, Mr. H. T. Andrews, should be advised that Americans, while working to make democracy real in the United States, want Gen. Smuts and the South African government to contribute to world security and peace by cleaning up their own back yard, abolishing the land restrictions, pass laws and other discriminatory devices which serve to keep the African majority in subservience to the white minority in South Africa.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Likes The Worker
Issue of Nov. 25

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If you ever bring out an issue better than the one of Nov. 25 you certainly will have to "go some!" It's a veritable storehouse of what is needful and appropriate at this moment. More power to you.

J. CROFT.

Wants More Information
On the Jewish Question

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

At our discussion on Tuesday on the Jewish question our membership unanimously agreed that we write you requesting that more information be made available through the pages of the Daily Worker on this problem.

It is only through the pages of the DW that the workers of America receive a clear picture of national and international developments; and although we are fully cognizant of the limitations of the press (lack of space, etc.) we nevertheless feel that more attention than has been given in the past should be given this problem so deeply affecting the lives not only of the millions of Jews in this country, but of their friends and allies, the rest of the American workers.

Great confusion exists in the mind of the American public on this pertinent problem and it is only the Daily Worker which can help clarify it.

HELEN V. ROMERO,
Chairman
Heights Unity Club,
Communist Party.

Wise Words on Diplomacy
And Poor Performance

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Some 60 years back a British diplomat said something that would have put humanity well on the road toward peace and brotherhood if it had been practiced. Baron Ampthill expressed himself thus: "If you could organize diplomacy properly, you would create a body of men who might influence the destinies of mankind and insure the peace of the world.

Unfortunately, however, diplomacy has followed quite a different course and today a few statesmen and diplomats in possession of the atomic bomb "secret" have been talking and acting in terms and ways more likely towards making the peace impossible. Already, despite their sanctimonious protestations of "righteousness" and "sacred trust," they are causing a state of great fear in the world by gripping premonitions of a gathering storm.

These misguided statesmen and diplomats are, for all practical purposes, betraying the most sacred trust men in their positions could have received; the pledged word to the brave fighters who died in battle that a new world, a united world, a peaceful world was to be the monument to their sacrifice and the shrine of warm friendship and cooperation so that their descendants would not become the victims of another devastating conflict. But, apparently, their infatuation with the destructive power of the split atom is proving stronger than their faith in the wisdom of organizing the constructive potentialities of a firmly united mankind.

A. GARCIA DIAZ.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Making the Grade

NOTHING about American school children would seem so curious, I am certain, to their contemporaries in the new democracies of Europe, and in the Soviet Union, as their showing in matters of discipline. I am not ignoring the obvious fact that the shocks and dislocations of war have given a new impetus to delinquency among the children of every land; and certainly this must be even truer of those children whose homes and whose very bodies will for a long time bear the direct marks of global conflict, than it is of those for whom the war was at most a remote and indirect catastrophe. But what would be the thinking of that heroic younger generation out of which, let us say, emerged the youthful partisans of Yugoslavia, if they could watch for a moment the pitifully inept self-organization that characterizes the bulk of the school day for P.S. So-and-So, or the John Great-man High School?



by Harold Collins

some long-hidden abilities on a mass scale to plan and to carry through a defined objective; but soon the dead hand of authority lay heavily across the most determined and enthusiastic of planners. Even at the moment in history when the democratic process came closest to being shattered, one could still find in a New York City classroom such cynicism in theory, such fumbling in practice with even the elementary tasks of voting for officers, as would make the hardest weep.

For the sensitive, democratically-minded teacher, this was perhaps the oldest and deepest of his unsolved problems; and all that the grim days of Stalingrad, for example, had done was to throw a blinding new light upon it. Were classes unmercifully overcrowded? Then among other things it meant another session of trying to bring a conscious cohesion to an altogether unwieldy mass.

Were facilities, notoriously inadequate, and in how many instances the very buildings themselves aged and barren beyond description? Then another stumbling-block loomed in the way of that voluntary respect which a cynically neglected and mismanaged educational apparatus would surely never at-

tain. And how bitterly the typically high-handed supervision which the school teacher is still subject to sometimes drove him, for sheer survival, to duplicate with his students what he himself suffered!

There is much that the labor and progressive parent will find he must fight for, when he has really turned his attention to the schools in the same measure that he has turned it upon his economic and political existence. But let no one think that it will be for buildings and hours and class-size alone that we will have to fight, or that he will fight. When the Negro parents of South Jamaica turned out in unprecedented numbers some weeks ago to protest against school conditions, the state of the toilets yielded precedence in their consideration to the state of the textbooks and of their children's skills. So, too, must the trade union and progressive parent, when he joins hands in the PTA, or the local School Council, remember that he is fighting to save for his children a democratic spirit which wails and droops in our schools today.

Not too many years from now, those very children will be standing in the ranks he himself is now helping to fill; and it cannot be that only then will they learn the simplest techniques, even the simplest notions of what working together can mean.

Foster's Message to British CP Convention

The following cable of greeting was sent to the recent convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain by William Z. Foster in the name of the Communist Party of the U. S.

We send warmest fraternal greetings to your eighteenth national convention. We have watched with great enthusiasm and appreciation your role in the British elections. Your outstanding achievements in the growth of the Party and the Daily Worker, and your increasing influence among the British working class.

Our Party has just concluded a successful national committee meeting, the first since our emergency convention which decisively repudiated Browder's revisionism and reconstituted our Party. The plenum reflected the consolidation and unity of our Party around the new policy and launched nationwide campaigns against the imperialist policies of the Truman Administration, concentrating on Hands Off China and the mobilization of forces in support of wage struggles and strike movements.

The meeting recorded Browder's complete isolation in the Party and publicly censured his failure to accept the decisions of the convention and his attitude before the Congressional un-American Committee. Rid of the paralyzing

effects of revisionism, the American Communist Party once again has begun to play a militant role against the reactionary offensive of big business and in defense of the needs of our working class.

LINE CORROBORATED

Political developments in our country and world have fully confirmed the correctness of the political line adopted at our convention. American imperialism instead of playing a beneficent role in world affairs as forecast by Browder has emerged as the strongest imperialist power striving for imperialist domination in the world. The Truman administration, veering completely away from Roosevelt's foreign policy, has adopted the reactionary imperialist program of the decisive sections of American finance capital, capitulating to the anti-Soviet and war-mongering camp in the nation. Witness the resistance to the fulfillment of the Potsdam agreement, the obstruction and sabotage of the denazification and destruction of German and Japanese war potential; the adoption of a soft-peace policy in Japan aimed to transform that country into a satellite of American imperialism; the reactionary intervention in the internal affairs of the new European democracies; the military, political and economic support of reactionary Kuomintang

dictatorship against forces of democratic and united China; the utilization of the atomic bomb to intimidate other nations and peoples. The Truman administration cannot be relied upon to pursue a firm Big Three coalition policy. Its course can have only disastrous consequences for American national interests and world peace.

The American people expressing increasing dissatisfaction with the reactionary policies of the Truman administration are reaffirming their conviction in Big Three Unity as the cornerstone of world peace and the only means by which to realize the democratic aims of the coalition war against the Fascist Axis. This was evidenced in the great American-Soviet Friendship rally of 30,000 to hear the Dean of Canterbury; the growing movement for withdrawal of American troops from China and the Philippines, for internationalization of atom bomb, and for support of colonial liberation movements developing in Indonesia, India, Philippines and throughout Asia.

STRIKE MOVEMENTS

The trade unions are now carrying through the biggest wage movement in the history of the United States against the attempts of great monopolies and trusts to automatically reduce American

living standards by cutting down hours of work, mass lay-offs, sabotage of reconversion to peace-time production. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand auto workers are now on strike. The strike movements are proof of the determination of the American working class to maintain its wartime gains and to defeat the reactionary onslaughts on the living standards and on the labor movement. Increasing support for World Trade Union Federation, despite continued resistance of ultra-reactionary section of AFL leadership, will strengthen international working class solidarity and the struggle for peace and security. There is growing conviction in the ranks of labor and the other democratic forces that only mass organization and struggle will succeed in achieving substantial gains for labor and the people and defeat present reactionary course of American imperialism. Our Party is in the thick of these struggles and is with greater vitality and initiative developing democratic coalition of all anti-fascist forces of nation.

From a distance we assume that in your country also the workers have begun to realize that the Labor Government, headed by the Bevin and Attlee, continuing the disastrous foreign policies of the Tories, will not fulfill its pre-election promises.

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Iran Expert Gives Inside Story

The first account of what is really happening in Iran was given Tuesday night in a radio interview by Johannes Steel, liberal commentator, with Reza Shahshahani, a Persian historian and scholar now in this country.

Shahshahani was introduced by Steel over his WHN program as former head of the OWI's Iranian desk, and former chief of the Iranian News Agency in Paris—and a translator of Voltaire into Persian.

The radio interview, condensed and published here by permission, opened up with Mr. Steel asking: "What do you feel about the statements which the Iranian ambassador to the United States has made in his various requests for American intervention?"

MR. SHAHSHAHANI: "His Excellency, Hussein Ala, has stated that the movement which has broken out in the northern part of my country is 'engineered' and does not derive its support from the Iranian people.

"His Excellency, Hussein Ala, is in no position to know, because he knows nothing of the Iranian people. He has had very little contact with them, having always lived in the rarefied atmosphere of a Court Minister or as Governor of the National Bank.

MR. STEEL: "Suppose, Mr. Shahshahani, you start by telling our audience something about the movement in Northern Iran and the background of what you believe is a broad popular movement.

MR. SHAHSHAHANI: "Forty years ago, the people rose in spontaneous revolution. After long struggles, a parliamentary system and a constitution were achieved. But foreign intervention was keen. Counterrevolutions were staged, and efforts were made by foreign imperialist powers and their puppets among the Persian feudal lords to weaken the young democracy.

"Came the year 1917. With the fall of the Czarist government in Russia, the whole policy of England toward Iran changed. British imperialism, which up to that time, as a measure of rivalry against the Czarist government, had at least paid lip-service to the democratic form of government in Persia, started looking for a strong man who would be able to establish a dictatorship on the borders of the young Soviet state.

"Such a man was Reza Khan, who had risen to the rank of general without the necessary feudal background. He hated the degenerate feudal nobility and was bitter over the foreign intervention in Iran. After quelling a rebellion in the Northern Provinces, he started a coup d'etat with the help of an arrogant young journalist, Seyid Zia.

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"But the honeymoon of the British with the progressive cause in Iran was short-lived. No sooner had the tide of the European war been changed by the Soviet victory at Stalingrad than the Colonial Office men who formed the staff of the British Embassy in Teheran woke up to the cold 'reality.' Cooperation with the progressive elements had ceased to be urgent.

"From the end of 1942 on, we have witnessed a systematic anti-Tudeh policy on the part of British authorities in Iran.

"That is why the British brought back to Iran a figure who had been absent from the Iranian political scene for 20 years. This man is Seyid Zia, whose reactionary attitude was too much for even a man like Reza Shah to endure.

"I had an interview with him in Palestine a few months before he was taken back to Iran by the British. . . . He told me that he thought his greatest mistake during his 100-day premiership was that he did not exterminate all his opponents whom he put into jail overnight!

"A new and powerful class soon arose with Seyid as its nucleus. The newly-formed industrialist class and the businessmen, who had enriched themselves by speculation during Reza Shah's reign and since the Allied occupation of Iran, joined him and did not abstain from pouring millions of dollars into his lap.

"The political machine with which to fight the Tudeh Party was furnished by the British authorities. When the time for new elections came, they saw to it that in the southern provinces (British zone of occupation), only Seyid men were 'elected.'

"Here it is significant to remember that the British authorities prevented many former representatives with anti-Seyid tendencies from reaching their constituencies for their election campaign.

"One of these candidates, a journalist from Khorramshahr, not only was denied the right to reach his constituency, but when he planned a trip to the United States a few months ago, was refused a visa by the British.

"In this way the British authorities managed to secure Seyid a majority in the Parliament from the thinly populated Southern Provinces. The southern deputies arrived at the capital early and did not wait for all the northern representatives. They simply voted to oust many of them from the House of Representatives.

"In the fight against Tudeh the government and the Seyid clique worked hand in hand. The government put a ban on Tudeh papers, broke up their demonstrations, used police and armed forces against the trade unions influenced by it, ordered its police to remain passive when Seyid hoodlums attacked Tudeh headquarters. From this point of view, the attitude of the late Vuolgaris government of Greece would serve as a good example.

"But, despite all this, the party of the masses—Tudeh—grew in strength. Its program of land reforms, its insistence upon finishing the job of the constitutional revolution, its desire to put an end to the vestiges of feudalism, its unceasing efforts to expose every abuse of the corrupt nobility which controls the government and its outstretched-arm policy all appealed to the people. Its membership grew daily, and its press won the largest circulation, leaving the Ra'de-Emruz, Seyid Zia's paper, far behind.

"By the end of 1944, it was obvious to everyone that Tudeh had emerged as by far the strongest political body in both the Northern and the Southern parts of Iran. . . . Therefore, reaction was prepared, with a strong armed force, to stage a coup d'état if the necessity arises. For this purpose, British authorities resorted to the Hiat—nomad tribes of the South. They have been arming and training the Ghashghai and Baluchi Tribes for almost a year. . . . As to the accusations against the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan concerning its 'separatist,' 'Communistic,' 'rebellious' tendencies and actions, they were debunked when the National Congress of Azerbaijan published a declaration announcing that what it wanted was the establishment of an autonomous government in Azerbaijan within the framework of the Iranian State.

"But it warned that any attempt to suppress the struggle of Azerbaijan would be fought to the bitter end. The program of the Congress included the use of the Azerbaijan language in schools, administrations, and newspapers.

MR. STEEL: "Thank you very much, Mr. Shahshahani. You have certainly given us the historical background which was not generally available in this country and which will help us to understand this problem much better. What do you think is going to happen next?"

MR. SHAHSHAHANI: "The problem of Iran cannot be divorced from Britain's plans for the Middle East generally. These plans are determined by the desire to create a cordon sanitaire against Russia in the form of a solid Moslem bloc, starting from Pakistan in India and ending in the Atlas Mountains, of North Africa.

"As long as the British manipulate the Persian ruling class and the newly-created industrial classes to that purpose, there will be friction which will mean civil war and which, in turn, will mean friction between the big powers.

MR. STEEL: "What do you feel about the Soviet note which was published yesterday?"

MR. SHAHSHAHANI: "If you go into the motivation for the note, you will see that it constitutes a reply to the British maneuver to create a political vacuum during the period of the coming elections—a vacuum in which the British would be able to operate and put in a government of their choice—whereas the Soviet Union takes at its face value the Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam Declaration, which proclaimed the right of political self-determination.

"Evidently, the Soviets want to prevent anything from happening which would keep the Iranian people from deciding for themselves what kind of government they want."

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Charge Chiang Draft in N. China

Chinese Communists charged in Chungking that the KUOMINTANG is carrying out large scale conscription in six North China provinces to increase its forces for the civil war. The goal in Honan alone is said to be 100,000 men. . . . It was also charged that Kuomintang armies have reinforced Tatung, North Shansi railroad junction, to collaborate with Japanese and puppets in attacking Communist-held areas. . . . Four students were killed and nine injured by a hand grenade thrown into a student anti-civil war demonstration in KUNMING, South China.

The Soviet Union has protested to the Allied Control Council in Berlin that some GERMAN military, naval and air force commands, including more than 200,000 men, have been continued in existence in the British occupation zone, Izvestia reported. One million German soldiers in Schleswig-Holstein have not been transferred to prisoner-of-war status, the protest said, and fascist Hungarian and Baltic states' military units have not been disbanded. . . . Austrian Peoples' Party chairman Leopold FIGL has been named Chancellor. . . . The outgoing Renner government published a list of more than 300 Austrian Nazis to be tried as war criminals.

. . . All Budapest inhabitants not engaged in essential work have been told to leave the city because of food shortage.

The Albanian Democratic Front won all 82 seats in Sunday's election for a Constituent Assembly, polling more than 95 percent of all votes. Over 90 percent of the 603,556 eligible voters participated. . . . Following his party's victory, Premier Col. Gen. Enver HOXHA (pronounced Hodza) told the press that democratic Albania demands the right to participate in international organizations. . . . Earl returns from Brazil's election Sunday showed Gen. Enrico Gaspar DUTRA in the lead with Gen. Eduardo Gomes second and Communist candidate Yeddo Fiuzza third.

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Padilla Bids for Aid of Oil Cartels

By OWEN ROCHE

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5 (ALN).—A campaign to win the support of U.S. and British economic interests and Mexican pro-fascists was opened here by former Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla when he formally accepted the presidential nomination of the Democratic party.

The party was set up by ex-supporters of Gen. Juan Almazan, pro-Nazi 1940 presidential candidate.

Calling Mexico a "concentration camp for Mexicans surrounded by foreign prosperity," Padilla blamed Mexican poverty on the "oppressive, totalitarian and sovietizing tendency" of the Mexican revolution, adding that conditions were much better under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, ousted by the Mexican revolution of 1910.

In what is seen as a bid for support by Anglo-American oil companies expropriated by the Cardenas government in 1938, Padilla declared:

"We shall abolish all totalitarian government enterprise which competes unfairly with private enterprise."

He added: "If the victory of the people carries me to the presidency, I shall eliminate the Communist influence and tactics which characterize the present administration."

Keynote of Padilla's campaign was sounded by Dr. Vittorio Lorandi, who declared: "The question is either for Communism against Mexico or for Mexico against Communism. If Aleman wins, Communism wins." Miguel Aleman is the labor-backed candidate.

Attacking organized labor in general and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), in particular, Lorandi said: "Toledano is controlled by Moscow gold. He is an agitator who has made use of differences, such as those between Cardenas and Calles

(predecessor of Cardenas) to work for Russia."

Bidding for support of Luis Morones, one-time labor leader, Lorandi called Morones "a true friend of democracy."

Morones supported Almazan in 1940, but has been cagey about announcing any support for Padilla so far.

He was ousted from the labor movement in 1934 in a rank-and-file revolt led by Toledano, who charged him with corruption and gangsterism. Morones has urged Robert Haberman, AFL representative in Mexico, to obtain AFL financial support for a campaign against the CTAL.

Lorandi also indicated Padilla would make a bid for support by the Falangist wing of the Catholic hierarchy, when he attacked Mexico's public school system, a main target of the pro-fascist National Sinarquist Union and the National Action party.

Mexico's labor-industry pact, signed between labor and industrial leaders as a means of speeding Mexican industrialization, was also condemned by Lorandi, who called it "a Communist plot to set up a dictatorship over labor and industrialists."

Mexican right-wing organizations are preparing to accept Padilla as their candidate after repeated bids to Mexican military leaders went unanswered.

Considerable time is left for maneuvering, however, as Aleman is not expected to be nominated formally by the Mexican Revolution party (PRM) until January, while elections will not take place until July.

Plan No Separate Government in North, Say Chinese Communists

Because Chinese Communists want to work for a peaceful settlement of differences with the Kuomintang, they will not set up a separate, central government in the north even if peace negotiations fail, Liu Shao-chi, member of the political bureau, told the four foreign correspondents now in Yenan.

Liu, acting as spokesman for Mao Tse-tung, also made the following points, as quoted by Tillman Durdin in yesterday's New York Times:

The Communist Party's program for China at present is one of democratic capitalist development, based on state, private and cooperative enterprise.

The program of the Chinese Communists is comparable to the

political and economic concepts in the United States at the time of Jefferson and Lincoln. The Chinese Communist Party maintains no liaison with any foreign Communist Party.

Considering that true communism is not suited to China in the present stage of political and economic development, the Chinese Communist Party would oppose anyone who attempted to introduce communism.

The end of the Japanese war will not bring about any change of political and economic programs in the Communist-controlled areas of China.

The program of the Chinese Communists is comparable to the

In Memory of
My Beloved Husband and
Loyal and Devoted
Comrade
SAM MILLER
Died December 6, 1941
Esther and Walter

In Memory of
Our Devoted Comrade
and Fellow-Worker
SAM MILLER
Died December 6, 1941
District Committee
Eastern Pennsylvania

'Liberal' Party Balks Italian Gov't

ROME, Dec. 5.—Another meeting of 12 Italian political leaders seeking to form a new cabinet under Foreign Minister Alcide de Gasperi ended without agreement today as the reactionary "Liberal" Party pressed demands for government adoption of a 10-point party program.

The Left parties object to many of the "Liberal" Party demands,

and newspapers of other parties say they show a policy of obstructionism.

Other parties agreed to some of the "Liberal" Party demands yesterday as a concession for the Liberals' accepting a Socialist Minister of Interior.

But at today's meeting the Liberals stated flatly they wanted their entire 10-point program adopted by ties.

the new government.

One of the planks of this platform calls for abolishing the special courts which handle cases against accused fascist war criminals.

Another plank demands an end to the influence of the Committee of National Liberation in the country's administration, and certainly will be unacceptable to Leftist par-

ties.

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The Low Down

Rounding Up the Loose Sport Ends

By Nat Low

Mike Jacobs has an offer of \$3,000,000 from a group of Brazilian gambling casino owners to put on the Louis-Conn fight at the Quitandinha resort near Rio de Janeiro. The gamblers figure they will take a loss of three-quarters of a million dollars on the fight but would make up for that sum in publicity.

They don't stand much of a chance of getting the fight, however, even if the price were four million smackeroos.

The Sporting News All-America team this year has five backs on it. Seems the pickers, 163 sports writers and broadcasters, were tied on St. Mary's Herman Wedemeyer and Alabama's Harry Gilmore so they named both. The three other backs on the team are Blanchard, Davis and Oklahoma's Bob Fenimore.

Lou Nova has finally wound up in Hollywood—where he should have been some time ago. The handsome Californian has been signed by 20th Century-Fox for a "tough guy" role in "Somewhere in the Night." . . . A reader wants to know if Blanchard is really that good or is all a lot of publicity. True, there is always a good deal of publicity surrounding a good football player, but in Blanchard's case it is all legitimate. The man is the best, probably one of the best grididers of all time.

Jackie Robinson's former Army comrades, now stationed in Germany, want the world to know they think Jackie can make good with the Montreal Royals and later the Brooklyn Dodgers. Members of the 761st Tank Battalion, which Robinson served with as a lieutenant before being discharged, have written the Baltimore Afro-American, Negro weekly. Said the GIs: "We want him to know that we're pulling for him although we're away over here in the heart of Hitler's former National Redoubt. The men all believe that he can and will make the grade in the majors. Every single one of us felt a thrill when news reached us that Robbie had been signed by Branch Rickey."

In our poll of college football teams which have Negro players, we did not mention Lafayette which, for the first time in its long history, had a Negro gridider this season. He is Roland Prime, 230-pound fullback, who smashed his way to his team's only touchdown in last week's upset victory over Lehigh.

Milton Wolf, national commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, has written us regarding Sidney Franklin, the Brooklyn-born bull thrower who has come back from Franco Spain raving about the conditions there and defending his work for the Falange.

Says Wolf, "As adept as Sidney is with the bull, he is less capable in the field of propaganda. His statement that everyone is eating well in Spain, despite the fact that there is no sugar, barley, oats or bread is an amazing contradiction. Barley, oats, wheat and bread happen to be the staples of life for the Spanish people—for the kind of people who do not eat in the high society of Falangists—in the hotels and cafes of Madrid and Barcelona.

"The fact that Franklin is a Brooklyn boy and Jewish makes his case for Franco even more deplorable. Perhaps he is unaware of the fact that Franco's Falange Exterior operating in South America has been responsible for the first anti-Semitic riots ever to take place in Latin American countries, and the Madrid radio daily broadcasts in Arabic, beamed to the French, Moroccans and Spanish Moors, continuous harangues against the Palestinian Jews.

"Sidney, if you have to confine yourself to the bull to make a living, keep it in the bull ring."

Report Chiang 'One Day' From Mukden

CHUNGKING, Dec. 5 (UP).—Chinese Kuomintang troops driving into southern Manchuria have bypassed the rail junction of Sinmin and now are within "one day's walk" of Mukden, Kuomintang military sources said today.

The troops apparently have cut across a wide bend in the rail line where it loops through Sinmin, 33 miles northwest of Mukden, and are driving straight across country for the arsenal city.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the political consultative council, originally called for Nov. 20 to draw up a peace formula in China's undeclared civil war, has been postponed until after Dec. 10.

Chinese Communist leader Chou En-Lai is expected to return to Chungking from Communist headquarters at Yenan on Dec. 10 with seven delegates to the Council.

British, Japanese Tanks Press on in Java

BATAVIA, Dec. 5 (UP).—British troops continued their offensive in northern Bandoeng into the second day, capturing a third Indonesian stronghold with the help of Japanese tanks and artillery, a communiqué disclosed today.

While the British sought to clear the northern half of Bandoeng, summer capital of Java 75 miles southeast of Batavia, other fighting broke out at Ambarawa, 20 miles south of Semarang.

Again Bar Teheran Army From Azerbaijan

TEHERAN, Dec. 5 (UP).—The Iranian Government for the third time has requested the Soviet Government to permit passage of Iranian troops to Azerbaijan province, it was disclosed today. The second request was rejected on Dec. 2.

In rejecting the second petition, the Soviet Government asserted that its answer was contained in a note of Nov. 26, which stated that unrest would result if additional Iranian troops were allowed to enter Azerbaijan.

Blanchard, Davis and 3 Other Cadets on U. P. All-America '45

By PHIL GORDON

For the second year in succession, Army's undefeated Cadets dominate the United Press' All-America team, announced yesterday. The Cadets, who wound up their season Saturday with a 32-13 victory over Navy, got five men on the first squad. Doc Blanchard, the smashing fullback, led the West Pointers with 1,040 votes of a possible 1,089. Second was his touch-down twin, Glenn Davis, with 977 tallies. The three other Cadets named are tackle Dewitt Coulter, guard John Green and end Henry Foldberg.

Navy got one man on the squad, end Dick Duden, and Penn's tackle George Savitsky rounded out the eastern representatives.

The two other backfield men, with Blanchard and Davis, were Bob Fenimore of Oklahoma A. & M.'s undefeated team and St. Mary's Honolulu-born Herman Wedemeyer.

George Taliaferro, Indiana's great Negro freshman back, was second highest honorable mention, receiving 110 points to 155 for Stan Koslowski of Holy Cross.

Ohio State and Alabama received the two other spots on the team, Warren Amling, guard, being named for Ohio, while Vaughn Mancha, 235-pound center, was the choice from Alabama.

But the story was mostly Blanchard and Davis. Of the 1,089 selections made by sports writers all over the country, Blanchard was named on all but five first team ballots. Four voters ignored him (imagine!), while one placed him on the second team. (I wonder who the four players were who beat him out on this ballot?)

It was the second year in succession that Blanchard and Davis were named on the UP All-America team, an unprecedented feat.

Besides the five men on the first team, Army placed one other on the

UP ALL-AMERICA TEAM

Pos.	Name	School	Weight	Height	Points
E.—Richard H. Duden, Navy	203	6-2	698		
T.—DeWitt Coulter, Army	220	6-3	885		
G.—Warren Amling, Ohio State	196	6-1	830		
C.—Vaughn Mancha, Alabama	235	6	606		
G.—John Green, Army	190	5-11	561		
T.—George Savitsky, Penn.	250	6-3	408		
E.—Henry Foldberg, Army	200	6-1	413		
B.—Robert Fenimore, Oklahoma A. & M.	192	6-1	741		
B.—Glenn Davis, Army	170	5-9	977		
B.—Herman Wedemeyer, St. Mary's	175	5-11	740		
B.—Felix Blanchard, Army	205	6	1,040		

THE SECOND TEAM, WITH POINTS:

End—Robert Ravensberg, Indiana	268	Tackle—Thomas Hughes, Purdue	262
Tackle—Albert Nemetz, Army	284	End—Max Morris, Northwestern	285
Guard—John Mastrangelo, Notre Dame	257	Back—Harry Gilmer, Alabama	636
Center—Richard Scott, Navy	375	Back—Frank Dancewicz, Notre Dame	407
Guard—James Carrington, Navy	192	Back—Clyde Scott, Navy	158
		Back—Pete Pihos, Indiana	238

Topping Joins New Pro Loop

Dan Topping, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers—Boston Yanks pro football team, yesterday bolted the National Football League and entered the All-America Football Conference with games scheduled to be played at the huge Yankee Stadium.

Jim Crowley is president of the new league which has franchises in Chicago, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Miami, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Baltimore and which will begin functioning next season.

second squad, tackle Al Nemetz, Navy's once-beaten Middies dominated the second team with three men, center Dick Scott, guard Jim Carrington and back Clyde (Smack-

over) Scott.

Harry Gilmer of Alabama, Frank Dancewicz of Notre Dame and Pete Pihos of Indiana round out the second team backfield.

RADIO

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WOR—News; Talks; Music	WNEW—1130 Kc.
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman	WLIR—1190 Kc.
WABC—Amanda—Sketch	WHN—1650 Kc.
WMCA—News; Music Box	WOW—1290 Kc.
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News	WNY—1480 Kc.
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz	WINS—1000 Kc.
WABC—Second Husband	WQXR—Salon de Musique
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch	9:00-WEAF—Music Hall
WOR—Morning Matinee	WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Home Edition	WABC—Kostelanetz Orchestra
WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch	WMCA—News; Labor Arbitration
WMCA—News; Studio Orchestra	WQXR—Worldwide News Review
WQXR—Concert Music	9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
11:45-WEAF—David Harum	WQXR—Salon de Musique
WOR—Talk—Victor Lindlahr	9:30-WEAF—Jack Haley Show
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk	WOR—Treasure Hour of Song
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories	WJZ—Detect and Collect—Quiz

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News	WOR—Food Forum
WOR—William Lang, News	WABC—Gordon MacRae, Songs
WJZ—Glamour Manor	WMCA—News; Music
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat	4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music	WJZ—Hop Harrigan
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeills	WABC—Feature Story
WOR—Talk—Richard Maxwell	5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WABC—Big Sister	WOR—Uncle Don
12:30-WEAF—Merchant Marine Orchestra	WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WOR—News; The Answer Man	WABC—School of the Air
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange	WQXR—News; Bandstand Music
WABC—Helen Trent	5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
12:45-WEAF—Music of Manhattan	WOR—Superman
WABC—Our Gal Sunday	WJZ—Dick Tracy
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride	WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WOR—Musical Appetizer	WQXR—Today in Music
WJZ—H. R. Baulkage	5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful	WOR—Captain Midnight
WQXR—News; Symphony Music	WJZ—Jack Armstrong
1:15-WOR—Jack Bundy's Album	WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment	WMCA—News; Music
WABC—Ma Perkins	WQXR—Books in the News
1:30-WOR—Paula Stone; Phil Brito	5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WJZ—Galen Drake	WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WABC—Young Dr. Malone—Sketch	WJZ—Tennessee Jed
WQXR—News; The Captain Tim Healy's	WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News	WQXR—Man About Town
WOR—John J. Anthony	
WABC—Road of Life—Seth	
WMCA—Studio Orchestra	

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light	WABC—Encore Appearances
WOR—News; Music	6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
WJZ—John B. Kennedy	6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WABC—Two on a Clue	WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WQXR—News; Concert Music	WJZ—Cal Tinney
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children—Sketch	WABC—The World Today—News
WJZ—Ethel and Albert	6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch	7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White	WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WOR—Queen for a Day	WQXR—Lisa Sergio
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds	7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch	WOR—The Answer Man
WQXR—Concert Orchestra	WJZ—Raymond Swing
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches	WABC—Jack Smith Show
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News	WMCA—Five-Star Final
WABC—Tena and Tim	WQXR—Encore Music
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America	7:30-WEAF—Bob Burns, Comedy
WOR—Martha Deane Program	WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—Al Pearce Show	WABC—Blackie—Play
WABC—Time to Remember	WQXR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WQXR—News; Request Music	WHN—Johannes Steel
3:15-WEAF—Mrs. Perkins	8:00-WEAF—Burns and Allen, Comedy
WABC—On the Record	WJZ—Lure 'n' Abner
3	

Communist Vets Oppose Sale Of Nazi Films

By DAVID PLATT

The New York State Veterans Commission of the Communist Party yesterday announced that it will oppose any attempt to show Nazi propaganda films to the American public.

A statement signed by Louis Sass, Director of the Communist Vets group, expressed alarm at the renewed efforts of a group of irresponsibles in Washington and New York to auction off 600 Nazi-produced pictures now locked up in the vaults of the Alien Property Custodian.

Sass urged "all veterans groups and progressive vets in unions to send telegrams of protest immediately to the Alien Property Custodian in Washington."

"The proposed sale of these vicious films is an insult to every veteran of World War II. We would be betraying the trust of the men who died if we permitted this seductive propaganda to get a foothold in America. We fought fascism in Germany. We shall continue to oppose with all our might any attempt to plant the Hitler evil in the minds of American audiences. Every veteran should lift his voice against putting these degrading films up for public auction."

BRIEF HISTORY

Last summer, when the Alien Property Custodian announced his plan to sell the films publicly, the Daily Worker charged that they would provide Hitler's cohorts in this country with a powerful and destructive weapon. "What Hitler could not achieve while he was in power will become a reality now with Government help."

One of the films in the block to be sold was *Johanniseuer* (St. John's Fire), a Nazi film built around the ancient Teutonic "free love" festival, the night Germans got rid of all their inhibitions. Another featured Marika Rökk, a Hungarian actress, who spied for Hitler in Spain and Portugal and was responsible for the death of countless Allied soldiers. One titled *Zu Neuen Ufern* (Towards New Shores) was based on the Nazi theory that "all Australians are descended from criminals."

Protests from trade unions, civic and professional groups and quick action on the part of a group of U. S. Congressmen forced the Alien Property Custodian to halt the sale.

Recently, as a result of pressure from Roger Baldwin, director, and Arthur Garfield Hays, chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, the Custodian's office reopened the case. A final decision as to whether the films will be auctioned off will be made shortly. Your protests will figure heavily in the final disposition of the pictures.



The house in Karlshorst, a suburb of Berlin, where the act of unconditional surrender was signed. A scene from 'The Fall of Berlin,' full-length Soviet film which starts its down-town run today, Thursday at the Irving Pl. Theatre.

A Picture of University Life Under Chiang Kai-shek's Regime

Central University, which the Ministry of Education proudly claims is the highest academic institute in China, is certainly noteworthy for the size of its buildings and the number of its members. It has eight colleges and over 50 departments. There are altogether more than 300 professors, lecturers, and assistants, while the number of registered students each semester runs between 3,000 and 4,000. There are even more than 200 office workers.

But because this university sticks rigidly to the traditional Kuomintang-controlled system of education, freedom of thought and study are very restricted. With the deterioration of the administration, the sufferings of both the professors and students increase daily. Ever since 1934, Central University has been a camp completely ruled by military drill officers and gendarmes.

At twilight, the scenery along the Kialing River is enchanting. Young college students, boys and girls, arm in arm, were singing merrily as they went toward the school gate for a river-side walk.

The gendarme, armed with a Mauser, stopped them and said, "You can't pass here."

"Why?" The students were puzzled.

"Boys and girls may not walk together."

Such a restriction was unbearable to the youths. They all protested. The gendarmes were upset and said angrily:

"O.K. We won't pay any more attention to your affairs. We will only protect the Chancellor."

After this many of the students began to lose their blankets, overcoats and books. They were stolen by thieves, since the gendarmes no longer stood on guard outside the students' hotel.

TRouble BEGINS

In November, 1943, when the Japanese were invading Tushan and Chungking was threatened, nine students were arrested on orders from the Chancellor, because they had made open criticisms in a meeting.

During the spring of this year a liberal professor was severely beaten. He had borrowed a water-pot from another professor. Later, it got broken by accident and he was unable to replace it with one that was exactly the same. This led to a dispute. Finally, the owner led over 10 students (active Kuomintang party workers) to beat him. As a result the professor suffered a broken rib.

The cause of this beating was obviously not simply the broken waterpot. This incident aroused the irritation of the entire Chungking press.

Wu Fei-tan, Professor of Economics, has been dismissed by the school authorities. The reason is that he published jointly with seven other professors in the *Ta Kung Pao* a statement about "Freedom of Thought and Academic Studies" in

(The above article was published in Kuomintang China. It appeared in *Hua Hsi Wan Pao* (West China Evening News) printed in Chengtu on Aug. 8, 1945. It gives a good picture of life in the universities under Chiang Kai-shek's regime.)

Central University and other educational institutions.

Mr. Yan Hui, professor of literature, has also been dismissed because his speech on modern literature was published in the Communist daily, *Usin Huan Jih Pao*, and he was thus branded a leftist intellectual.

It is said that many other professors have also been dismissed for similar reasons.

GREATER TURMOIL

In mid-July there was an even greater turmoi in this university. Ku Yui-shiu, chancellor of the university, abused his authority by employing his own man, Liang Shih-chiu, as dean of the Arts College. As a rule professors can only be taken on to the staff with the department head's recommendation, and no outsiders but professors already teaching in the university may be appointed as department heads or college deans. Liang neither had the department head's recommendation, nor had he previously been a professor in the university. Accordingly his appointment was opposed by more than 200 professors and a protest was sent to the Chancellor by a professors' general meeting.

The dispute went right up to the Ministry of Education. Finally, Chancellor Ku acknowledged his mistake, and Liang quietly left the school. The professors rejected him not only because of his lack of qualifications but also because his knowledge, character and thoughts were all unsatisfactory.

Toward party-controlled education, the professors are growing increasingly dissatisfied. They demand reasonable administration and freedom of academic studies.

Dorothy Kirsten On Kostelanetz Program

Soprano Dorothy Kirsten is guest on CBS' Music of Andre Kostelanetz Thursday, Dec. 6 (WABC-CBS, 9-9:30 p.m.).

"GO AND SEE IT!" DEEP ARE THE ROOTS

A New Play by ARNAUD d'USSEAU and JAMES GOW Staged by ELIA KAZAN

FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way, C1. 6-6380

Eve. 8:40, \$4.20, 3:30, 2:40, 1:30, 1:20

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40, \$3, 2:40, 1:30, 1:20. Tax inc.

2nd YEAR • BEST SHOW IN TOWN

I WANNA GET MARRIED!

GERTRUDE NIESSEN "FOLLOW THE GIRLS"

Staged by HARRY DELMAR

BROADhurst THEATRE, W. 44 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!

OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present

Up-to-date NANCY WALKER in

ON THE TOWN

Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Dances by JEROME ROBINS.

Martin Beck Theatre, 45th W. of 8th Ave. C1. 6-6363. Eve. 8:40. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"Spencer Tracy is on hand to make one realize how sorely the theatre has missed this great actor." — BARNES, Herald Tribune.

SPENCER TRACY in

ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play

THE RUGGED PATH

PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45th St. C1. 6-8156

Eve. 8:40—\$4.20 to \$1.20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:35

"A Smasher! Terrific! Wonderful!"

— Robert Coleman, Mirror.

MICHAEL TODD presents

UP IN CENTRAL PARK

Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS

Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS

Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG

Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 53 St. C1. 7-2082

Third Week of Metropolitan Opera

The third week of the Metropolitan Opera season, beginning Dec. 10, is marked by the return to the repertory on Dec. 14, of Richard Wagner's *Tannhäuser*. Fritz Busch will conduct the opera for the first time here; the cast headed by Lauritz Melchior, Helen Traubel,

RKO

LAUGH... HUM AND WHISTLE! at the gorgeous Scandals girls

GEORGE WHITE'S Scandals

JOAN DAVIS JACK HALEY

PHILIP TERRY MARTHA HOLLIDAY BETTE DANE GREER FRITZ FELD GENE KRUPA ETHEL SMITH AND BOBBY AND BOBBY

MISSION... Secret! TARGET... Trouble! HIS dangerous one-man invasion of Japan itself taught the tricky Japs new tricks in an old game!

FIRST YANK into TOKYO! with TOM NEAL BARBARA HALE

NOW PLAYING

THE PICTURE THE WORLD WAITED SIX YEARS TO SEE!

"The Fall of Berlin"

FULL-LENGTH EXCLUSIVE INDESCRIBABLE

Plus... British Spy Thriller

'They Met in the Dark'

Suspense-packed film of espionage and counter-espionage. Starring James Mason

ALDEN BURKE RICHARD RODGERS RICHARD STRAND

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STARTING TODAY APOLLO - 42 St.

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MIRTH! MELODY! MUSIC!

ARTKINO'S Latest Hit!

'TAXI TO HEAVEN'

(RUSSIAN FILM - ENGLISH TITLES)

And —

GEORGE ARLISS In His Most Beloved Role "THE IRON DUKE"

"PROFESSOR MAMLOCK" GYPSIES

"Highly Dramatic!" — N. Y. TIMES

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 & 41 St. 8:30 P.M.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL Rockefeller Center Doors Open 10:00 A.M.

BING CROSBY INGRID BERGMAN in Les McCarey's

"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S" Henry Travers William Gargan

Released by RKO Radio Pictures

The Music Hall's Great Christmas Stage Show

Picture at 10:15, 1:15, 4:14, 7:11, 10:14

Stage Show at 12:21, 3:21, 6:20, 9:23

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 128 E. 14

'George White's Scandals'

Starring Jean Davis • Jack Haley

— Also —

'FIRST YANK INTO TOKYO'

Tom Neal

JEFFERSON 12 ST. & 3rd AVE.

SUNSET IN EL DORADO

& 'Tell It to a Star'

U. S.-Bound Carrier Bans Negro GIs

By EUGENE GORDON

A Negro quartermaster truck company scheduled to sail from Le Havre, France, last Tuesday was barred at the last moment from the USS Croatan, aircraft carrier, because the flattop had no Jimcrow facilities.

William J. Humphreys, Paris correspondent who told the story in yesterday's *Herald Tribune*, wrote that the 123 men in the Negro outfit had been scheduled to sail for home "as a unit of the accelerated redevelopment program." But when Navy officers objected, Humphreys said, the men were transferred to the SS Thomas Victory, a much slower vessel.

"The Navy's position, as explained

by Army officers who protested but bowed to the decision," the correspondent wrote, "was that there was no segregation facilities on the flight deck of the baby flattop."

Nevertheless, "one Negro officer and five Negro enlisted men, all of them high-point veterans and eligible for immediate redeployment, sailed on the Croatan over the objections of the carrier's commander and executive officer." The Negroes' race "was not discovered" until after

they were aboard the Croatan."

"In this case, feeling between the Army and Navy officers was described as reaching a high pitch. Army officials said that when the carrier's officers demanded that the Army transportation men remove the six high-point Negroes, the demand was refused. Navy objections that its general policy was not to mix races fell on deaf ears. The Army remained unyielding on its stand that if the six Negroes were removed it would have to be done forcibly by Navy personnel. . . ."

Lester B. Granger, Negro special advisor to the Secretary of the Navy, said in last week's *New York Age*

"guest editorial" that this change and superstition to downright vicious and dangerous."

The Secretary of the Navy—and, if he does nothing, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the President—ought to be reminded that the carriers' officers' attitude toward fellow American soldiers was "downright vicious and dangerous" because it was the attitude of fascism. The Secretary of War or the President ought to be reminded of his duty to prevent the Navy's program of negro-white integration from being threatened by "vicious and dangerous" acts of the very officers sworn to uphold and carry out that program.

Bowles Urges Legislation To Nip Building Inflation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UP).—Price Administrator Chester Bowles today asked Congress to enact home building control legislation to prevent "the same crippling building boom and collapse" which followed the last war. Appearing before

the House Banking and Currency Committee, he recommended that the job of administering price controls and veterans' priorities on home construction be assigned to existing government agencies. He disagreed

with the proposal by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex) for a housing stabilization authority to handle the work.

He endorsed provisions to establish price controls and to give veterans preference in buying or renting new homes in housing shortage areas.

WARNS OF PRICE RISE

He opposed a new agency because "we are all trying to streamline and simplify the governmental structure." He warned that wild inflation in home prices can offset OPA's efforts to control rents and building material costs and can explode the whole attempt to maintain a stable economy.

"If we fail to plug this dangerous hole in the stabilization dike once and for all, we must be prepared to face the same crippling building boom and collapse which occurred at just about this time after the last war," he said.

He said that against an estimated need for 12,000,000 new homes, the indication are that "not more than 400,000 to 500,000 can even be started during 1946 and probably no more than 350,000 to 400,000 can be completed."

National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., told the committee yesterday that the major factor slowing up all housing programs and keeping veterans un-housed is the diversion to industrial and commercial building instead of home construction.

Says Poles Will Not Yield Oder

WARSAW, Dec. 5 (Polpress).—Poland will defend her new frontiers on the Oder and Nissa Rivers, "to the last drop of our blood," President Boleslaw Bierut told a convention of Polish teachers in Bytom yesterday.

"Our Slavic friends will defend our lands together with us," the Polish president declared. The Oder and Nissa Rivers are on pre-war Silesian and Pomeranian German territory, which formerly was Polish and which has been regained by the Poles.

The Polish president added that "the alliance of Poland with the Slav countries and the endeavor of the Polish Government to strengthen friendship with the great western democracies is the only sure guarantee of a firm and lasting peace in Europe."

Seattle ITU Votes To Continue Strike

SEATTLE, Dec. 5 (UP).—The International Typographical Union, Local 202, AFL last night rejected a publishers' compromise wage boost offer and remained on strike at the three Seattle newspapers.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UP).—A United Nations Preparatory Commission committee, following the lead of a Soviet delegate against the opposition of colonial powers, voted today to ease the path of petitions from dependent peoples to the UNO Trusteeship Council.

After a two-day debate, a technical committee voted to reject a rule which would allow the Trusteeship Council to turn down petitions which it considered were trivial or were couched in "abusive" language, or which were anonymous.

It also made it mandatory for the Trusteeship Council publicly to hear oral petitions on non-strategic trusteeships, and eliminated a rule providing that conclusions on petitions be reached in private meetings.

SOVIETS HEAD OPPOSITION

Both Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Dimitri Manuilski of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic opposed restrictions on petition in

debate, and Britain, Belgium and South Africa supported restrictions. The final vote, taken on a motion by Mexico, saw the United States refrain from casting a ballot.

"What the council might consider abusive might be just British understatement," said Philippines delegate Pedro Lopez in demanding removal of restrictions on petitions. "What might be life and death to dependent peoples could be considered trivial under this rule by the Trusteeship Council."

"Petitions may be poor literature and not couched in international diplomatic niceties, but I would rather deal with a man in a native costume who has a heart of gold than with a man in evening dress with a heart as black as a dagger."

Gen. Gerow Refutes Myth Of FDR War Commitment

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow told the Pearl Harbor inquiry today that so far as he knew, no one from President Roosevelt down ever committed this nation to war against the Japanese prior to the sneak attack on Hawaii.

Furthermore he said the late war President had approved only one of three plans for joint action against the Axis nations. That was for the defense of territories contiguous to the United States and Canada. Mr. Roosevelt approved it on Aug. 29, 1941. But joint plans for action against Germany and Japan were not approved by the President or were discarded at the military and naval levels.

Gerow, a fighting general who participated in the Normandy invasion, presumably would be in a position to know. He was Chief of the War Plans Division of the Army General Staff from November 1940 to February 1942.

He came before the Joint Congressional Investigation to set the stage for Thursday's questioning of Gen. George C. Marshall, former Chief of Staff. Marshall is being called out of turn because he must leave for Chungking shortly as special Presidential Ambassador.

Committee Counsel William D. Mitchell wanted to know whether, as part of preparation and planning for war, the War Plans Division had "plans against most everybody."

"Oh, yes, sir," Gerow replied. "We

French Miners Hit WFTU Foes

PARIS, Dec. 5 (ALN).—The French Miners Union warned this week that it will leave the Miners International Federation unless the latter reverses its present policy and makes every effort to set up a new professional department within the World Federation of Trade Unions.

French delegates M. V. Duguest and A. Morel protested against the decision taken by the majority of the federation's executive committee to exclude from conferences with the WFTU all national organizations not affiliated to the prewar international.

The French delegates called this discrimination and charged that it was an attempt to hinder creation of new professional departments foreseen in the WFTU constitution.

Anti-Soviet Riot in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Dec. 4 (Delayed) (UP).—Several thousand persons, many of them university students, today wrecked a Russian bookstore and the plants and equipment of two newspapers friendly to the Soviet Union.

Back-Home Protests Urged as House Speeds Truman Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

text.

But many others are still silent, as they wait to hear what the CIO councils and AFL unions back home have to say.

CIO President Philip Murray's radio blast against Truman's surrender to big business will stimulate the back home folks, one congressman said.

"The initiative in the fight to defeat the anti-strike measure must come from the people back home," said Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) today.

"The labor movement must make itself felt with all possible speed.

"A campaign of letters, telegrams and delegations to Congress must be pushed quickly if the people's liberties are to be preserved," said the ALP leader.

President William Green of the

AFL today renewed his attack on the bill as "unacceptable." But Green weakened his position by praising the prime sponsor of the bill—President Truman, at the same time, and by publicly depreciating CIO President Murray's devastating attack on the administration in connection with the anti-strike measure.

Green said the President had assured him that his proposal would not cover many jobs where there were AFL members. It was intended to function in the big industries. (That is in the mass production plants where the CIO is strong.)

The President's message to Congress listed the communications industry as one where the plan should be put into effect.

And in reply today President Joseph Selly, of the CIO American House,

Communications Association, denounced Truman's denial of labor rights in these words:

Neither Congress nor President Truman, said Selly, has the right to impose "involuntary servitude on American working people."

"Any infringement of the right of free men to withhold labor is illegal," he said.

The Norton Act, in line with the President's proposals, forbids strikes during the five-day period after the Secretary of Labor certifies the dispute for a fact-finding board, during another 20 days, while the board, which he will appoint, is making its report, and for another five days afterward—a total of 30 days.

No penalties are named in the bill, but an attempt to put such penalties in is expected in the